GEN. SIR EVELYN WOOD WRITES OF TOMMY ATKINS.

CHANGES DURING VICTORIA'S REIGN.

Only Ten Years of Peace in That Time-Life in a British Buttalion-How the British Soldier Really

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.) LONDON, May 27 .- During the sixty years Queen Victoria has reigned, exclusive of the chartered and other trading companies, the British army has fought in great or small expeditions for nfty years, leaving ten years only of ab-

In 1852 we had got battalions, but we had no generals trained and practiced in the duties of that rank; for as soon as a coionel was promoted he was placed en half pay, and was very seldom employed afterwards. There was no staff, known as such, no field commissariat, ambulance corps, nor transport. There army was in this stage when England drifted into a war with Russia, of which atisfaction is that our soldiers centum of those who served before 1851-55, rest on the uplands of the mea, or in the Scutary Cemetery, at ntinopie. These heroic men, who issureyed by unnecessary and pre-de privations, exporure, disease, and undue exertion, never gave in, and lown to die without even a murmur.

spite of our losses, however, when al in the Crimca in September, 1854, ety-six field-cannon, or treble the num-landed in 1854. It is strange how the public mind-even before the be made in the army and navy about £3,000,000 sterling a d to reduce the army without con-

lowed for the sick, all the articles ermed "medical comforts" being ob-One good result springing from ferings of our soldiers in the care of sick and wounded men. East, did great service in In March, 1835, the ter a visit to the sick and at Chatham, while eulogizing sick and ention paid to men in hospital, "The windows being so high, no and look out of them, and that the are like prisons." The immediate the interest evoked was the of the great military hospital at and, somewhat later, the Her-

Hospital, at Wellerich.
same influence brought about the sition of the land on which Aldercamp now stands, and many other reant changes in the army. During it to the troops collected in Alder-Camp in the summer of 1856, the n pointed out that she had that day regiments which, after eighteen foreign service in a trying climate, ent but seven months in England, they had been dispatched to the and then, after but one year at

SEPOY REVOLT. ediately following the return of our from the Crimea came the revolt s Sepoys, beginning in the spring , which was not put down for two during which time both the Queen's the East India Company's soldiers ch Emperor's life, an attempt army of 230,000 volunteers, which | meal, which is obtainable throughout the

has grown steadily in numbers, and ef WITH QUEEN'S ARMY has grown steadily in homoers, and the ficiency up to the present date. In 180 imperial troops were withdrawn from our larger Colonies, and ten years later there was a further concentration, it because the concentration of the concentration of the concentration. ing recognized that Imperial garrisons are to be maintained only at certain coaling stations, he'd to enable the navy to protect our mercantile fleets. In 1871 Mr. Cardwell, then Secretary of

State of War, carried out the abolition for purchase in the army. In that system, bad and unjust as it was, there were good points, the principal one being that it secured a rapid flow of promo-tion, though this was obtained at the expense of the individual officer. Under the new system the State has had to take over that charge, to the enormous increase of the non-effective vote; but on the other band, it was abolished that quasi-right of ownership in a commis-sion which existed, and while it lasted, rendered difficult the practice of selec-tion, to which we have only just now come. Thirty-nine years after it was suggested by the Queen to Paimerston, and a quarter of a century after the country paid the price of Mr. Cardwell's great reform!

The hardships of the purchase system the unwritten history of which I quoted in the earlier sentences of this paper. when a young lieutenant-colonel of the lleutenant-colonel of the battallon in spite of the fact that the senior-major had nearly forty years' service, had been in several actions in the Peninsula, was engaged at Waterloo, and whose name was recorded for purchase, but who was unable to give the over-regulation price distinct from the rest of the army as if of the lieutenant-colonelcy. The greatnow being professional soldiers, have much more influence over their men than formerly. The duty of instructing the non-commissioned officers and privates has rendered my brethren mere alive to their serious reaponsibilities, and has en-abled them to obtain a greater knowl-edge of the feelings actuating their comrades in the ranks.

rades in the ranks.

The young soldier of to-day, on joining, is in a very different position from that of his predecessor sixty years ago. He is supplied with a complete outfit of clething, and a kit containing all such necessaries as brushes, combs, razors, etc. He is supplied periodically, later, with the principal articles of his uniform without charge; but he to

keep up the necessaries, which underclothing, at his own expe to pay for any repairs to cloth it is in wear. He pays for it is in wear. He pays for groceries, vegetables, and personal washing, the cost of which varies new from 3d, 10 4d. per diem, but his bedding is washed by

It is a fair estimate to put a soldier's rations, pay, lodging, and clothing as equivalent to 15s, a week, which sum increases gradually, according to the soldier's conduct, and consequent pro-motion. He is credited also with a sum of i3 per annum under the head of "deferred pay," which is given to him on his joining the army reserve, or at the expiration of his service. After deducting all stoppages, a well conducted soldier of our infantry—the lowest paid of our army—may reckon on having 4s. a week as pocket money. On the other ferred pay," which is given to him on hand, he sacrifices a great deal of his personal freedom; but it must be re-membered that if he were employed in civil life on a weekly wage, this ceases on his becoming iil, and he would have

to pay for medical treatment, which, to the soldier, is afforded free, 7d. per diem belng, however, stopped from his pay therefore essential for its well-being in

There is a mixture of feudalism and parish life in a battation. Scarcely a regiment exists which has not a charitable fund, and in most corps either the Coloners wife or one of the regimental ladles plays the double part of the Squire's daughter and parson's wife rolled into one. There are Christmas festivi-ties for the soldiers' families, and in cases of death, or even of outbreak of infantile sickness, not only is money forthcoming, but I have known personal attention and nursing rendered by officers' wives, under the most distressing condi-

Although some corps have a better regi-Although some corps have a better regimental system than others, yet in the
majority of the mounted corps the men
have coffee or cocoa at 6 A. M., served
outside the stables. All branches of the
service have, as a rule, bread and butter,
with, in some cases, bacon, brawn, or
some such relish for breakfast. For dinner they have boxed, baked, or roast
that and rearrally a pudding of some ment, and generally a pudding of some kind, the rations being increased by grants from the regimental institutes to the company messing-book. Not only are the cooks stimulated by the monetary had been put under orders for where, at that time, the tour of was for twenty years.

SEPOY REVOLT.

prizes given for general exectience of dinners throughout the month, but it is the duty of commanding officers and of company officers to see the bill of fare from day to day and the from day to day, and that the company books correspond in the quantities of groceries to the food which is provided. Between 4:20 and 5 P. M. there is always tea with sugar and milk, and bread, with

generally either butter or jam.

The appetites and the habits of recruits vary greatly, according to the locality from which they join. Whereas, some men will cat but little more than the ration provided, many recruits will, in addition, consume a bowl of soup, is arranged in London, gave which, in most corps, is given free, for fear of invasion, the result of supper, and at the regimental institute substantial and palatable evening

rening at a cost varying from ld. to dd.

If at the end of the seven years' serice the soldier does not wish to join
he army reserve, but serves on to comhe army reserve, but serves on to com-plete twenty-one years' service, he re-selves, on final discharge, a lump sum of 125 (deferred pay), and a pension of 1s. a day for life. A sergeant, under similar circumstances, receives a sum of 163, and a pension varying from 2s. to 2s. 2d. a day, while the pensions of warrant officers run to 4s. 6d. per diem. Passing now to the life of the sol-dier, he is kept hard at work for the

dier, he is kept hard at work for the first three months of his service; but recently the drill has been rendered much less irksome by being combined with gymnastic training, which is carried on uninterruptedly for ten weeks, the men being excused all duties which may interfere with their regular attendance, which lasts for an hour and a half dally, being divided into a morning and afternoon lesson. There were at first some commanding officers who lamented th's innovation, thinking it would delay squad-drill, but every one now admits it has quickened it to an extraor-dinary degree, the recruits' limbs being endered so much more lissom, and the hour and a half which they spend at gymnastics materially shorten the time

After the young soldler has been dismissed drill, he has to attend two, and at some stations more, parades a day, and to go on guard, which comes to his day. When I was at Aldershot it only averaged once in three weeks, and all general officers should keep down this time-wasting duty. When not on guard, or detailed for fatigue duties, such as carrying coal, sweeping and cleaning barracks, the infantry solder is generally master of his time from about 2 this and Stafford counties, Commonwealth's-Attorney Thomas H. Bevan will be asked to accept the nomination. Not one of the gentlemen here mentioned has intimated the slightest desire for a nomination a miniature music hall is attached, and there is a recreation room, where he can smoke, and have all the books and smoke, and have all the books and papers which are to be found in a Lonclub, and where he can at all times get tea and coffee. These rooms are fairly lit, but the lighting of barrack-rooms leaves something to be desired. There are game-rooms in which he can amuse himself, and a library in each regiment in barracks, well supplied with books. Nearly every want is supplied on payment in the regimental institute, the lowest rates consistent with a

in order to take part in entertainments designed to keep the seldiers from going out into the towns. In every corps in the service there is now a cricket and foot-ball club, in which nearly all the mon are interested, even if they do not party. men are interested, even if they do not | party.

army for field service, and without al-leging that our arrangements are yet perfect, for, indeed, there remains much to be done, yet it may be confidently asas regards the departments field, we have never previously been in so efficient a state. The growth of the volunteer forces and our innumerable minor wars have made the army known to the tax-payers, and the War Office has thus been enabled to organize a modern system, which has replaced the hand-to-mouth fashion prevailing sixty

EVELYN WOOD, V. C., Q. C. B.

A Charade. (For the Dispatch.) My FIRST in these presaic days
Produces boots and shoes;
In Palestine its old-time wine,
No palate could refuse.

"It is my SECOND"—never word
Like this on human ear,
With such controlling power was heard
To dissipate all fear.

THE NORTHERN NECK.

LOOKING OVER MATERIAL FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Names That Have Been Mentioned-The Laboring-People Are Impatlent-Disappointments of the Me-

Kinley Administration-Sturgeon.

(Correspondence of the Disputch.) COMORN, KING GEORGE COUNTY, VA., June 5.-The Northern Neck people are beginning to look carefully over their "large and well-selected stock," in search of suitable material for legislative candidates the coming fall, and already a number of good names have been suggested in connection with the Democratic nominations in the several counties. Mr. C. Harding Walker, of Heathsville, will be asked to accept the which is now required to pass into the Democratic nomination for the House District, composed of the countles of Westmoreland and Northumberland. Richmond will probably have the honor this year of furnishing the candidate for turn about every fourth, fifth, or sixth that county and Lancaster, and among the day. When I was at Aldershot it only good men spoken of for the place is Mr. W. Y. Mergan, of the Northern Neck News, published at Warsaw. If King George furnishes the Democratic candidate this year for the House from this and Stafford counties, Commonthe number would even like to be nominated, but the place will seek them and

the people will urge them.
Dr. G. M. Wallace, of Stafford, will pr. G. M. Waltace, of Statiots, will almost certainly receive the Demo-cratic nomination for the State Senate in the district embracing Stafford, and his nomination will be almost equivalent to his election, for he is a pure man, and his popularity is

While the Democrats are thus duly and Sight increase of capital.

Chaplains, to whom much of the improvement in the tone of our soldiers is due, organize smoking concerts, in which due to be permediate a few that the permediates are than an expension of the improvement of the concerts due, organize smoking concerts, in which they are generally assisted by officers of the battalions, who cheerfully give up their mess dinner for an "early feed" strong men for their candidates. It is to order to take point in categories to take point in the field, and it will be seen a little later that they will select some a little later that they will be seen a little later that they will be seen as little later that they will be seen as little later that they will select some a little later that they will select some a little later that they will select some a little later that they will be seen as little later that they will select some a little later that they will be seen as little later that they will be seen as

Many of the laboring people who were last fall out of employment and out of money, and who supported the Republibelieve that the "hard times" and terrible depression in business would give place to "good times," plenty, and prosperity, immediately after the reins of government were turned over to Hanna & Co., are becoming exceedingly impatient and discontented under the continuation of depression and shivering poverty among the poor. "Over half a year since McKinley's election," say some, "and yet times are no better. Here we are still without regular work, without money, and without nearly everynothing in sight but promises of better times." The true condition of a large portion of the laboring people, and the poor generally, of the rural districts at this time is really the most serious ques-tion of the day, and if accurately detion of the day, and if accurately described, would hardly be believed by the more favored and those not in a position to know. The farmer and country merchant, upon whem that class have always depended, are no longer in a position, or condition, to help them. The former, because of the low prices of his produce and his consequently crippled resources, cannot now employ labor, as formerly. The latter, because of the day, and if accurately described, would hardly be believed by the more.

Still another fact which the writer still accomposition to know. The farmer and country merchant, upon whem that class have always depended, are no longer in a position, or condition, to help them. The former, because of the low prices of his produce and his consequently crippled resources, cannot now employ labor, as formerly. The latter, because of the day of the writer still another fact which the writer with the writer should be a boon to the sick. Truly yours, HENRY G. PERRY.

Palne's celery compound can be trusted to make one well. The enthusiastic accounts from near friends and relatives whom it has cured of kidney and liver troubles or a general "run-down" state of our army is much larger than that of Great Britain, and that, while he does not recommend a reduction of salaries, not recommend a reduction of salaries, and because of allen-off trade and greatly reduced business, cannot now, as of yore, and those not in a large detachment of the writer still be about to the sick. Truly yours, HENRY G. PERRY.

Palne's celery compound can be trusted to make one well. The enthusiastic accounts from near friends and relatives whom it has consequently of the British army was engaged in active operations in Africa and elsewhere during the year, while the sodiers of the Union, the year, while the sodiers of the Union, the year will lead to failure.

Palpitation and throbbing point to a donor to the sick. Truly yours, HENRY G. PERRY.

Palpitation and throbbing of dangerous leak of netwer features. It is a boon to the sick and the p

hood, went to Richmond city this week

hood, went to Richmond city this week to spend some time.

The King George Mothodists are preparing for an elaborate entertainment, to be given at the Courthouse on the evening of the lith for the benefit of Trinity church.

Lumber is being hauled in place for the extensive improvements to be added to the beautiful residence of Mr. W. W. Mountjoy, two miles from this place.

Elaborate improvements are being added to the handsome residence of Commonwealth's-Attorney Thomas H. Bevan, nwealth's-Attorney Thomas H. Bevan,

of this county.

The postponed term of the Circuit Court and the June term of the King George County Court falling due at the same time this week, the court green was crowded, and the court-house villarge numbers of veal calves and

Large numbers of veal calves and lambs have been shipped from the Northern Neck to Washington and Baltimore this week, King George furnishing a very large share of the shipments. The farmers are in their hay harvest, and report the crop below the average. The wheat crops along the Rappahannock Valley are looking exceedingly well, and, as a rule, promise a fine yield. The corn is very backward, and, owing The corn is very backward, and, owing to the continued cold weather, is more unpromising just now than it has been for years the first week in June. Many fields have been planted three times since the 8th of April, and still, so great are the ravages of the "bud-worm, stand is very poor. If the weather con-tinues cool a week longer the meion crop in this section will be almost a total failure, and the truckers will realize practically nothing from their labor and expenditures through the spring

The Price of Our Secarity. (Atlanta Constitution.)

What does it cost yearly to keep up the military and naval establishments of the government?

In response to this question, it is best to cite the figures of the past few years beginning with the appropriation made by Congress in 1891. These figures disclose a lack of uniformity, not only in the appropriations meted out to each establishment, but also in the favor which one establishment enjoys over the ether. The following is the record for the past seven years, including the current one, which ends June 30, 1897:

Year. 1891 \$68,206,560 05 \$26,138,183 43 1892 48,438,594 40 23,610,671 60 1893 69,489,683 53 24,952,998 18 1894 51,351,484 40 23,183,448 72 55,296,329 84 26,726,753 69 1896 45,449,589 55 30,675,003 16

1897 58,173,585 ab 30,550,03 lb
1897 58,173,355 40 32,355,612 91
Since 1891 the cost of maintaining the
military establishment of the government has amounted to the huge sum of
\$359,595,531.17, while the cost of maintaining the naval establishment has amounted to only \$197,591,680.93, or just

There are many who contend that the government is reckless in its appropriations to the military establishments, and that it actually any little more than one half. that it actually pays out more in proportion to the size of its army than any other nation on the globe. A writer in the New York Sun gives a number of interesting citations on this point, from which a few are extracted: The numerical strength of our military establish-ment, according to the writer, consists of 2,500 officers and 25,000 men; and the cost of maintaining this equipment the cost of maintaining this square for the current year, as above shown, is \$3,173,558.40. As expensive as the luxury of keeping up such a small force is, in itself considered, it is all the more burdensome and extravagant in comparison with what European countries pay. At a cost of only \$74.721,000 for the year, ending March 31, 1826, Great Britain maintained a regular army, numbering 7.496 officers and 147,851 men. What a vast difference in the cost of maintaining the two armies! Great Britain's estab-lishment is almost six times as large as our own, and yet it costs only a trifle

With such controlling power was heard To dissipate all fear.

To dissipate all fear.

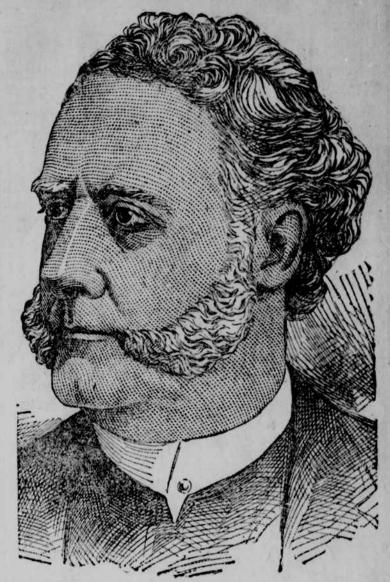
My THIRD is a vessel, carrying no Sair of search and the search of the farmers' inability to patronize him, and because of allen-off trade and greatly reduced business, cannot now, as of yor, supply the laborer who is out of work, and with no prospect of work. So, the dissatisfaction with an administration which promised bread end is practically giving a stone is becoming more manifest every day among the people who were last fail taught to believe that the election of the gold party would dispel their poverty and open an era of the learn that there is at least one dreaded disasse that seisnce has been able to cure in all fig stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's first cure is the only positive the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Deliars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for last of testimonials. Addices.

F. J. CHIRCH CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Drugglats—To cents.

Hall's Family Pils are the best.

REV. HENRY G. PERRY, LL. D.

Derives Immediate, Lasting Benefit From Paine's Celery Compound.



Few professional men have had the varied, helpful, successful career of Rev. Henry G. Perry, of Chicago.

A native of Philadelphia, he became an honor man of Kenyon College; was admitted to the Ohio Bar, and licensed by the Supreme Court of Illinois; served as United States Chaplain under General Davidson in the civil war. He edited the Pacific Churchman in San Francisco and became rector of Trinity church in that city, and in 1870 took charge of St. Paul's, now the pro-Cathedral of Springfield. Iii. Dr. Perry is now the second senior priest in city residence in Chicago. He writes the following letter:

Chicago, Ill., April 7, 1897. Mesars. Wells, Richardson & Co.: Dear Sirs,—Having suffered severely compound, at the urgent instance of a friend who recommended it very highly. I soon felt its beneficial effects, and deem it a speedy and excellent remedy in such cases; so much so that I freely send you this endorsement, and com-mend its use to all similar sufferers. It is

of the marvellous power of this greatest of remedies thorough building up of the disor Paine's celery compound. It dispels harmful humors from the blood, and in-creases its volume and at the same that

its nourishing capacity. The power of Paine's celery compound over dyspepsia, skin diseases, headaches, kidney de-rangements, and other disorders, is un-questioned by the most competent authorities

ent spells, melancholia, or any form of depression that comes from indigestion or liver disorder. Trust Paine's celeri compound. You will not be the first per son, nor the second, nor the hundredth nor the thousendth it has permanenth and speedily cured of the same trouble, The nervous system, when deranged, I that goes too fast and strikes every fet minutes. The nerves need to be regu-lated or they quickly "run down," just as a clock would do. The regular, unhurried tic-tic-tic of the heart means that it is working in a healthy mannen Palpitation and throbbing point to dangerous lack of nerve force, that sooner or later will lead to fatal hear!



Telephone 465. SUMMER WANTS. Telephone 108

little folk need recreation The Fairfield LawnSwing (the most perfect Rocker, Chair and

Swing) supplies it. You need Screen Winand Doors to keep out the flies.

Our stock is complete. Your flower-beds and garden overrun with dogs, cats, and cattle. Use our POULTRY NETTING and be free from these annoyances.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE, Opposite Old Market, Richmond, Va.

Wire and Wire Fencing, Roofing and Roofing Material Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc., etc. my 23-Su&Tu(w)

OF THE PETER STUMPF BREWING COMPANY HAS BEEN

WE GOMPANY



The Quality of Their Beer Remains the Same!

The public having decided that it could not be improved, the demand for their HOME BEER forced them to increase their storage capacity and add new machinery.

They are now prepared to fill any order promptly.

Special Attention Given to Their Bottling Trade!